

Predicting Responses of Arctic Plants to Warming with Species Distribution Maps

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GVSU Student Scholars Day 2010

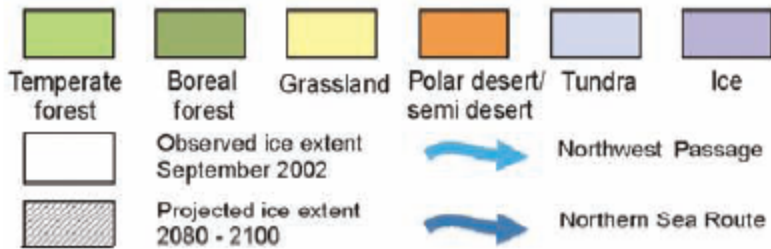
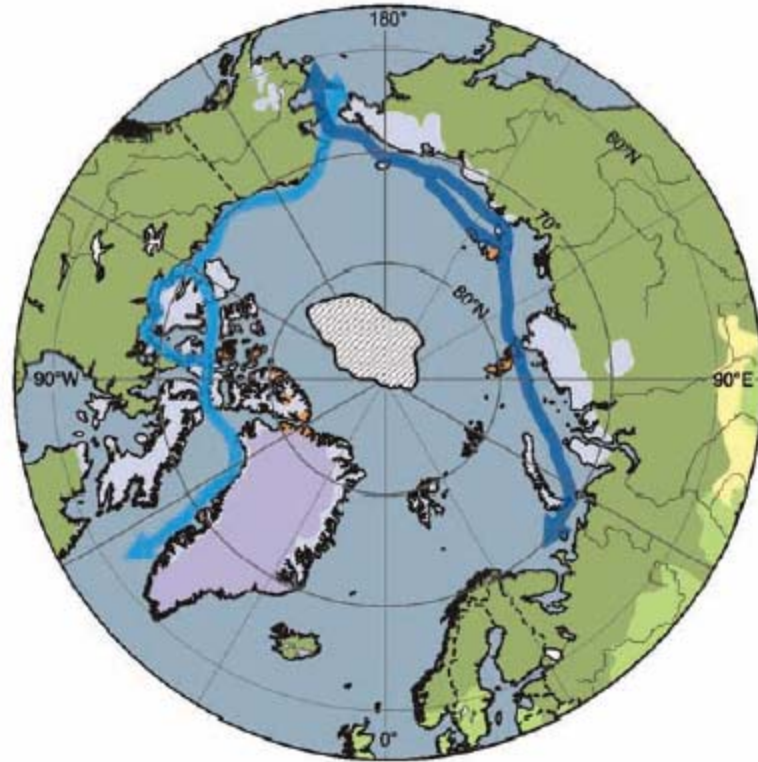
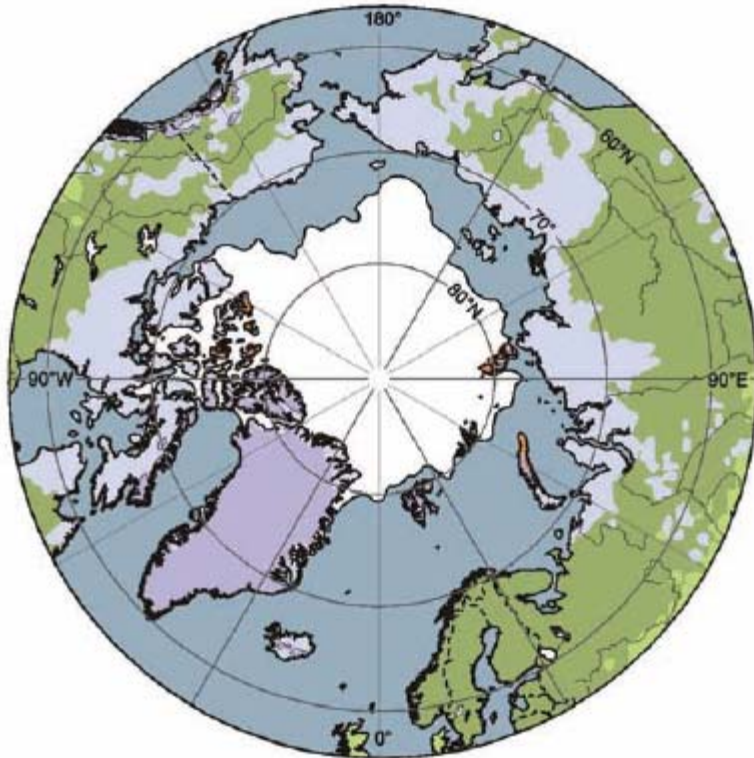


GRAND VALLEY
STATE UNIVERSITY



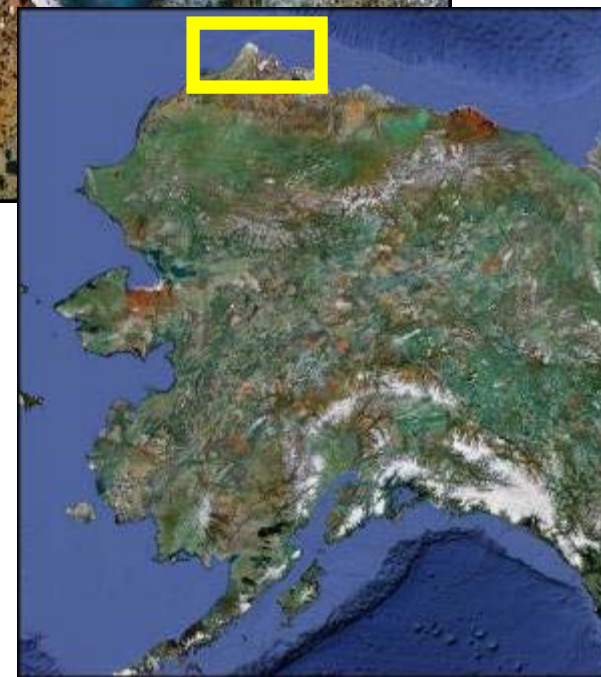
Arctic Conditions (2002)

Projected Change (2080-2100)



Source: IPCC 2007





Site Locations



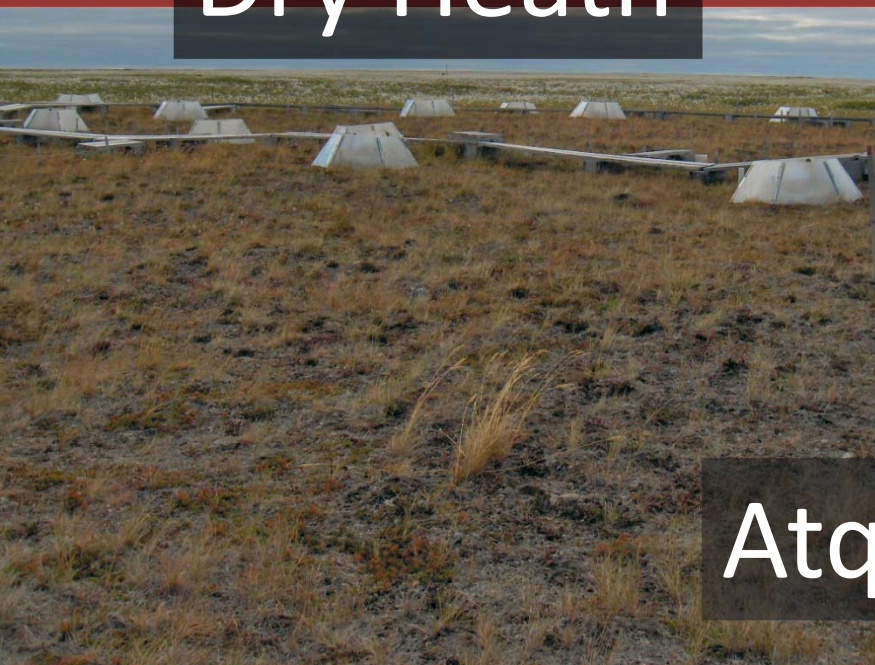


Dry Heath

Barrow



Wet Meadow



Atqasuk



Warming Treatment

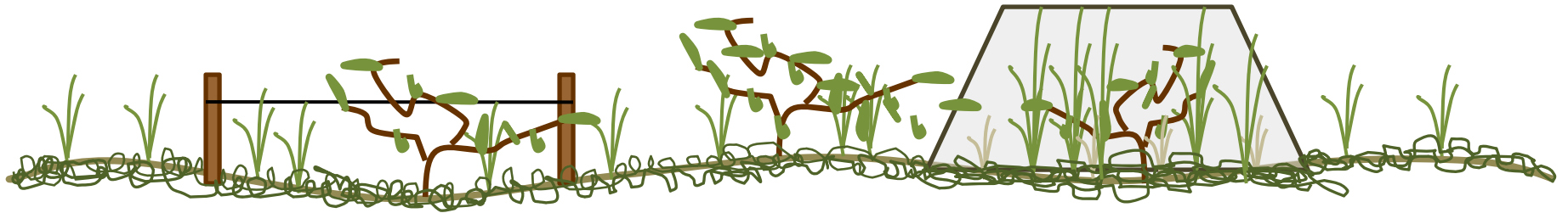
↑1° - 3°C





Community Change (Point Frame Method)

How does cover change?

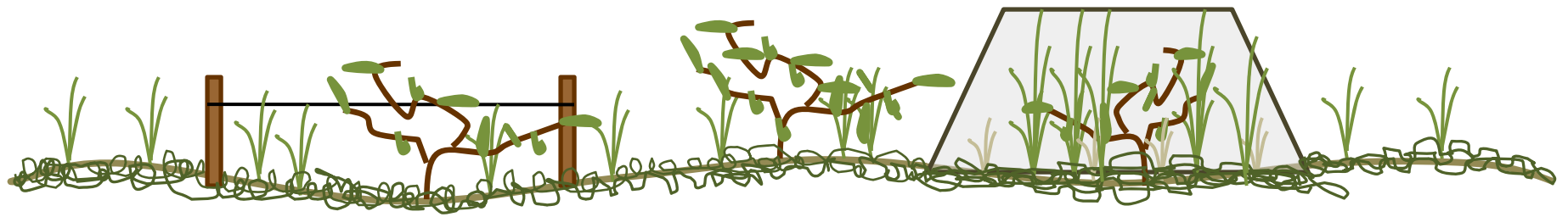


In general, warming causes:

- Increase in cover
- Increase in height
- Increase in litter and standing dead
- Decrease in mosses and lichens

Even when a site does not respond as described above, there are increases and decreases in species within a growth form that cancel each other out

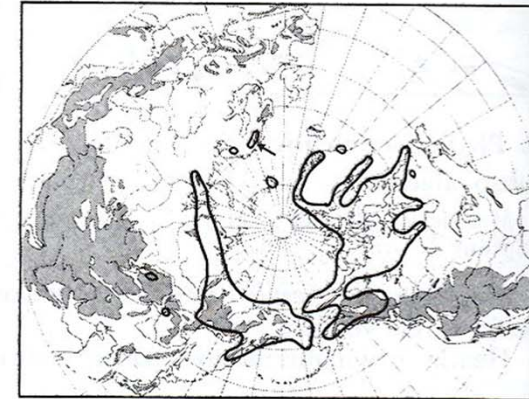
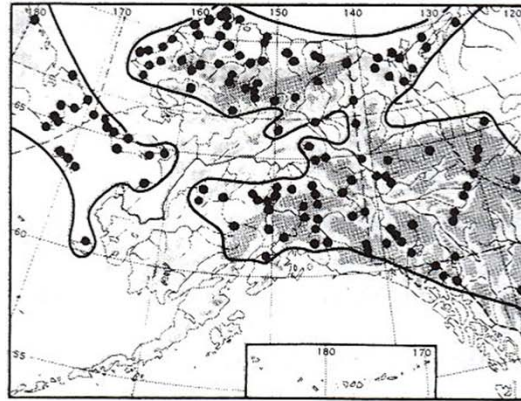
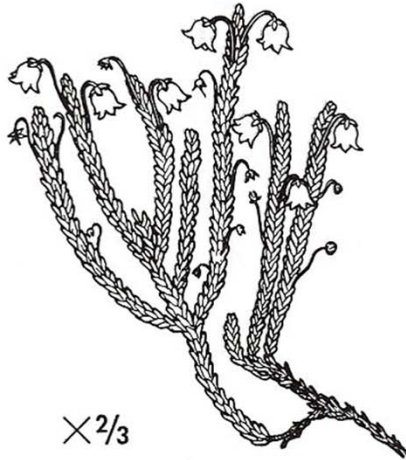




Is geography a good predictor of community response to warming?



Eric Hultén : *Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories* (1968)



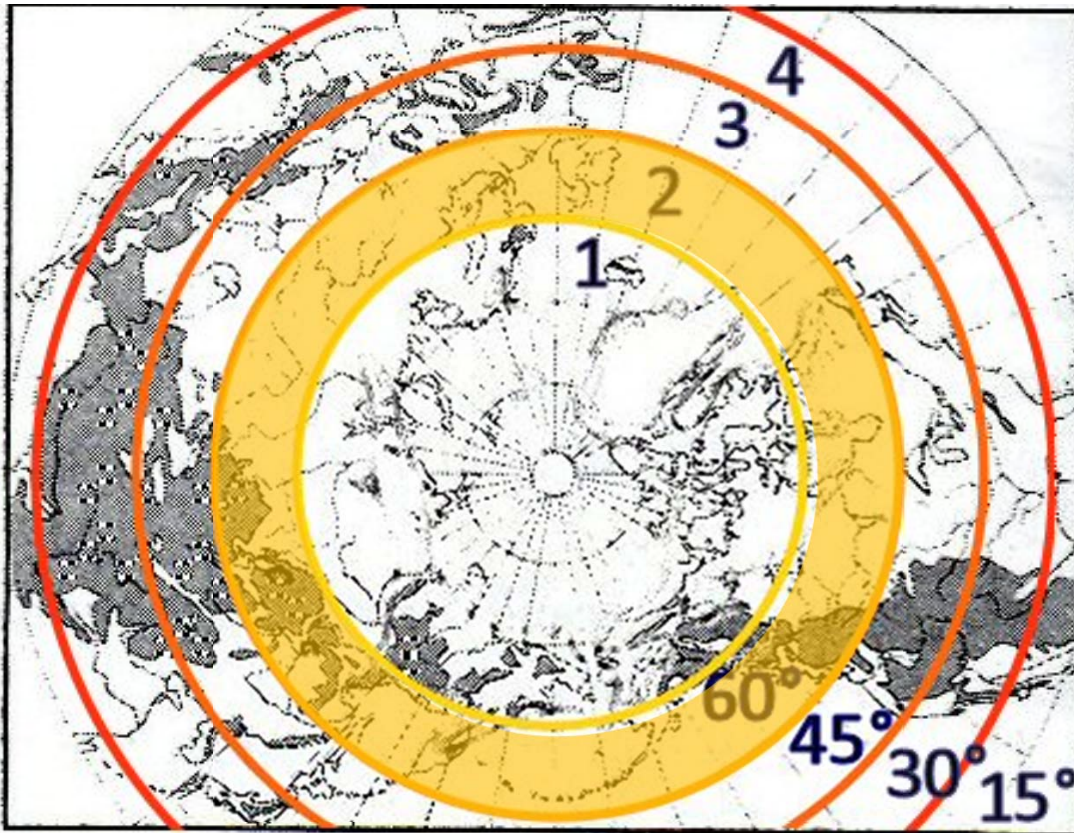
1. *Cassiope tetragona* (L.) D. Don
Andromeda tetragona L.
subsp. *tetragona*

Lapland Cassiope

Coarse, dark-green dwarf shrub; leaves in 4 rows, lanceolate, deeply grooved dorsally, puberulent, ciliolate; pedicels long, glabrous; calyx lobes reddish; corolla bell-shaped.

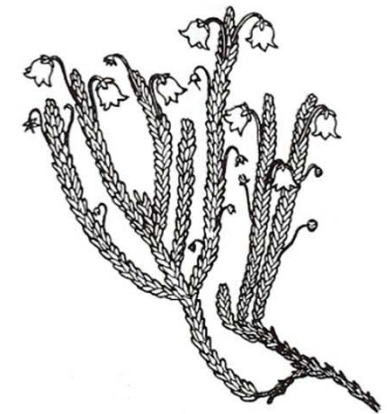
Dry heaths and rocks on tundra or in the mountains, to at least 2,000 meters. Common in the North.





Latitudinal Distribution *Hultén 1968*

Cassiope tetragona
(Group 2)

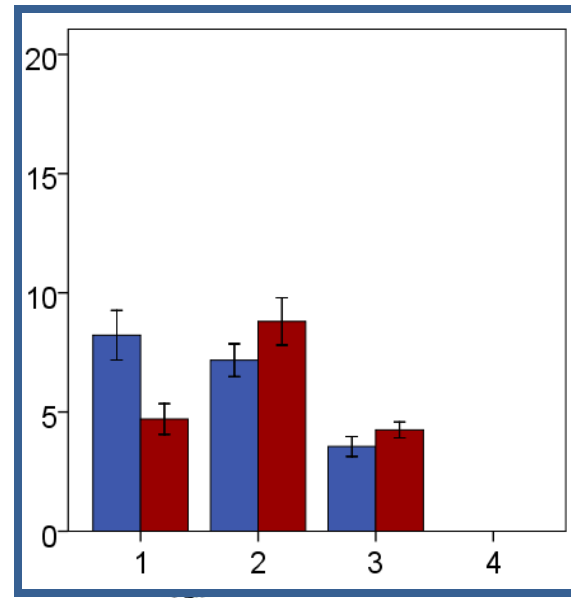
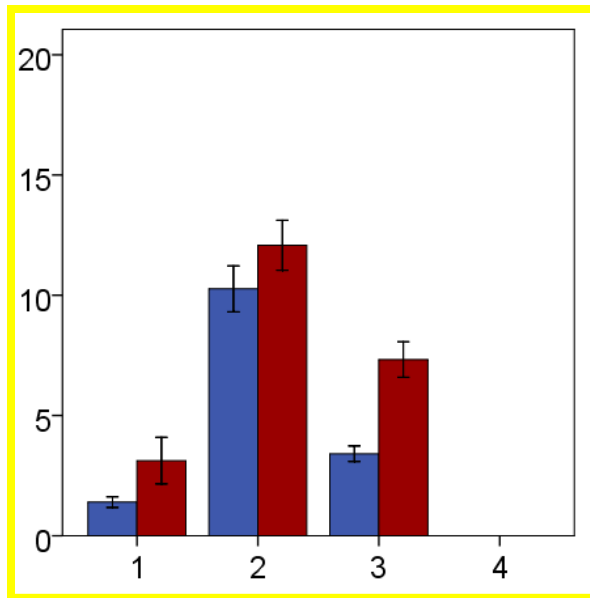
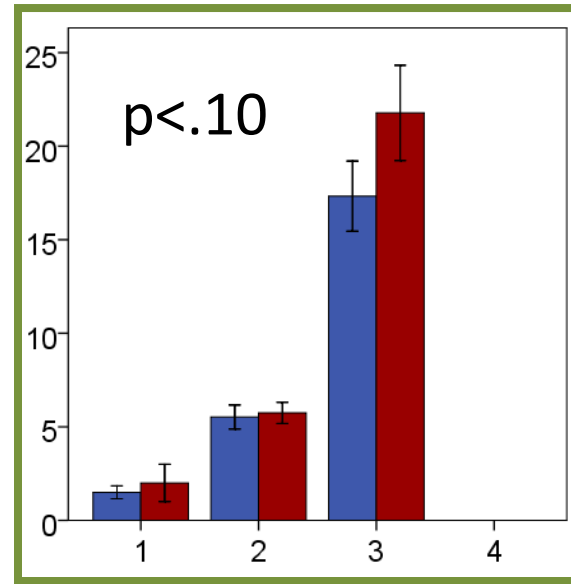
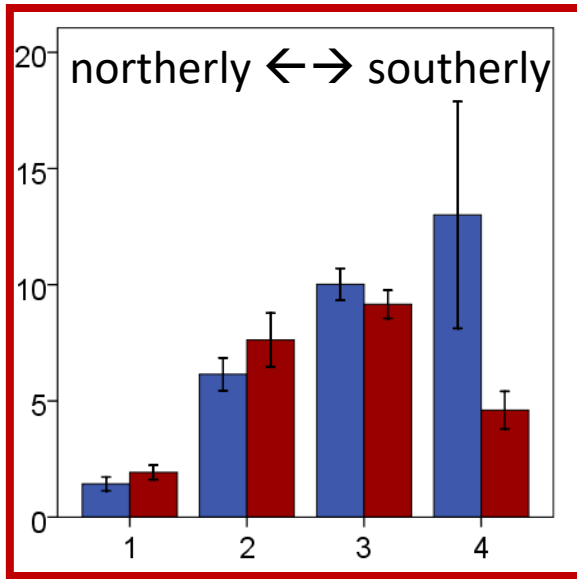


- 1: Southern limit north of 60°N
- 2: Southern limit between 60°N and 45°N
- 3: Southern limit between 45°N and 30°N
- 4: Southern limit between 30°N and 15°N



Latitudinal distribution

Cover (hits per plot)



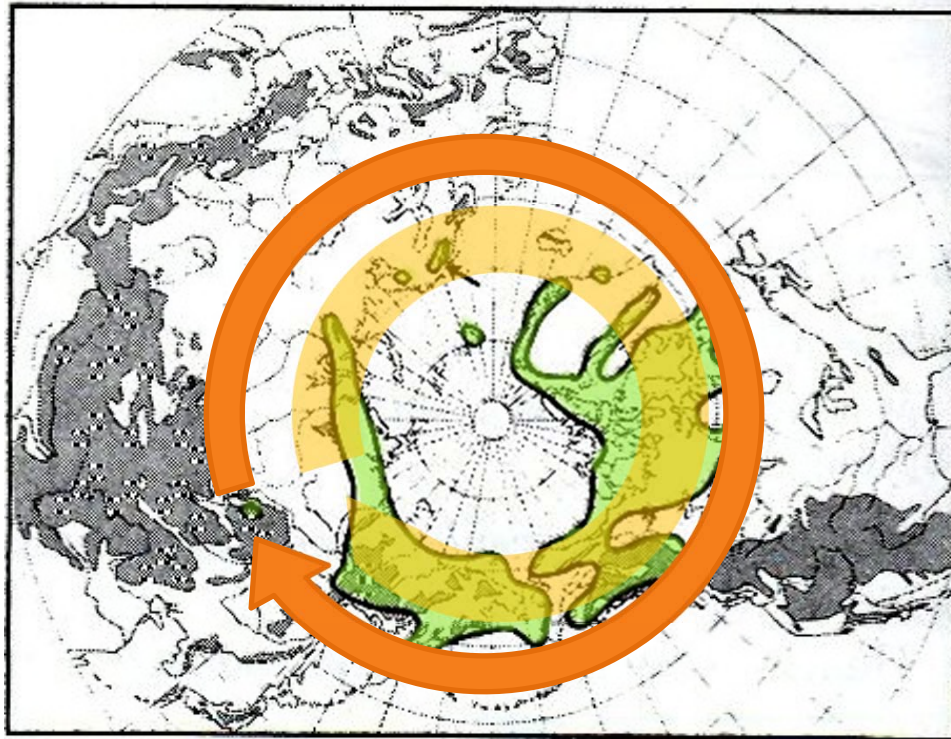
Results

	Latitudinal Distribution
<i>All Sites Combined</i>	
Atqasuk Dry	
Atqasuk Wet	.
Barrow Dry	
Barrow Wet	

This grouping scheme shows a trend at the Atqasuk wet site, but does not produce significant results and is not a good tool for predicting plant response to warming.

* $p < .05$, $\cdot p < .10$

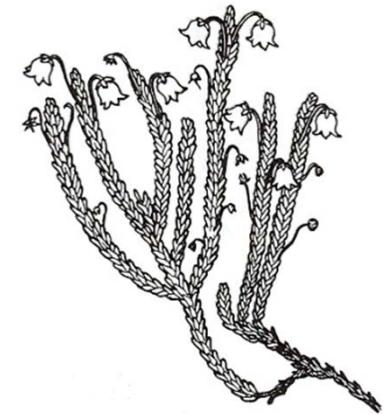




Longitudinal Distribution *Hultén 1968*

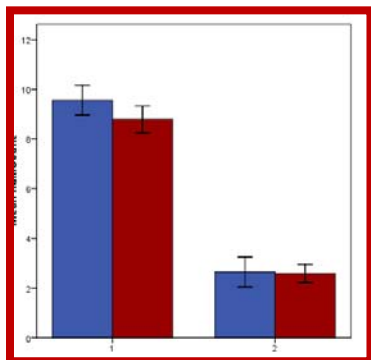
Cassiope tetragona
(Group 1)

- 1: Present at all longitudes
- 2: Not present at all longitudes

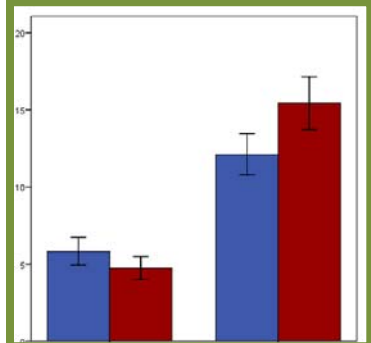


Longitudinal distribution

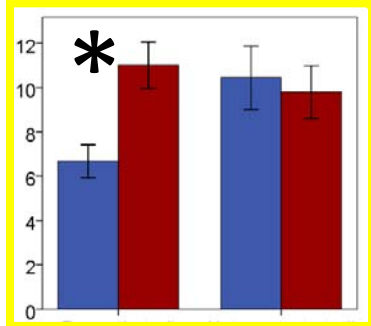
Atqasuk Dry



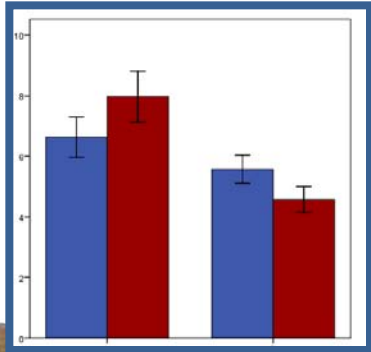
Atqasuk Wet



Barrow Dry

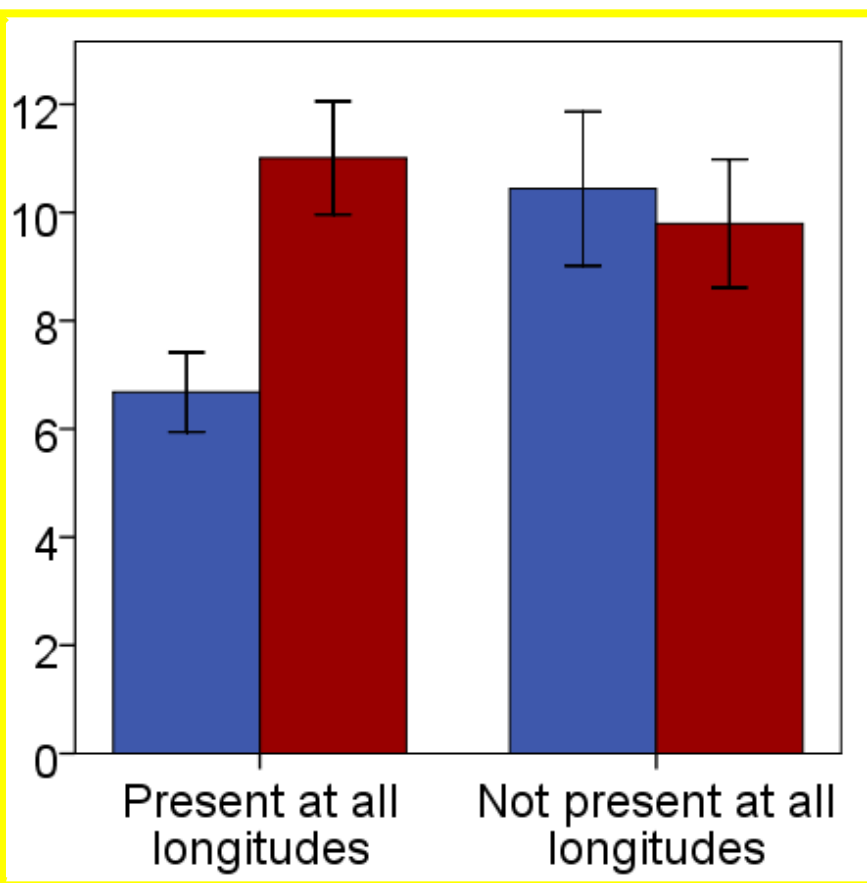


Barrow Wet



Control
Warmed

Cover (hits per plot)



*p<.05



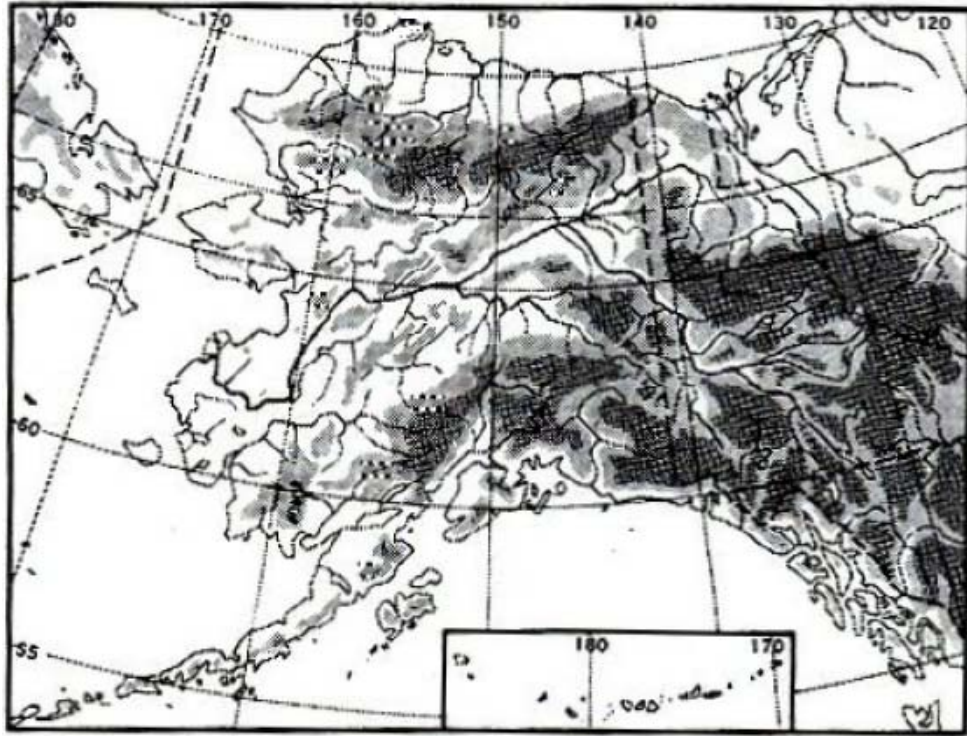
Results

	Latitudinal Distribution	Longitudinal Distribution
<i>All Sites Combined</i>		
Atqasuk Dry		
Atqasuk Wet	.	
Barrow Dry		*
Barrow Wet		

The Longitudinal Distribution group is only a useful predictor at the Barrow Dry site.

* $p < .05$, · $p < .10$

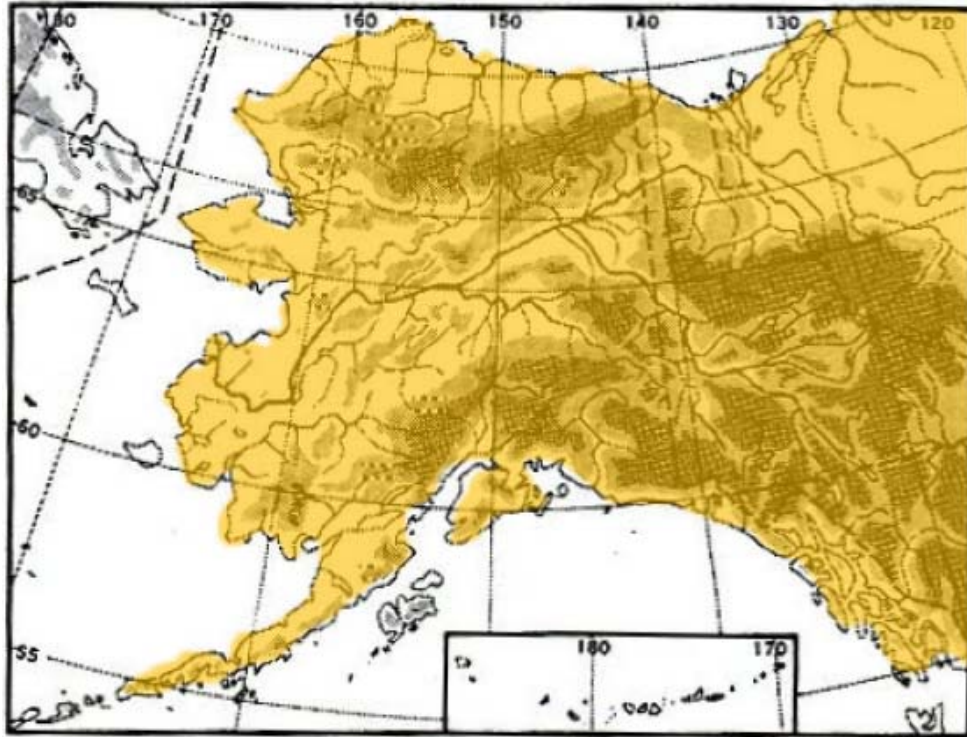




Alaskan Distribution

Hultén 1968



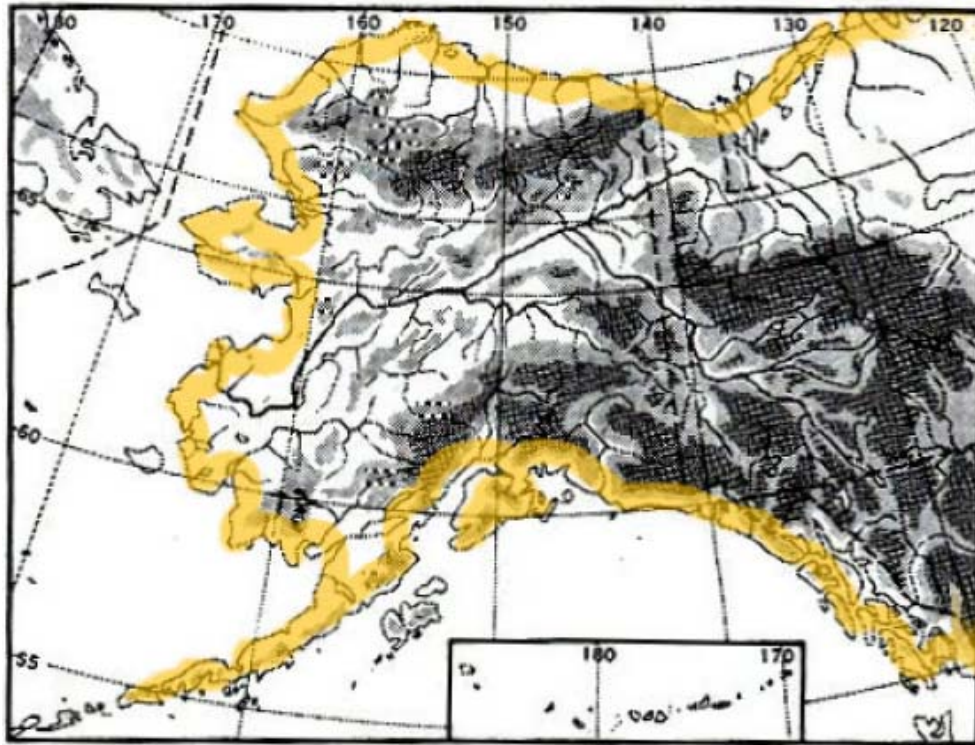


Alaskan Distribution

Hultén 1968

- 1: present throughout Alaska
- 2: present on north and south coasts
- 3: southern limit is north of southern coast
- 4: present in central AK, not at N or S coasts
- 5: northern limit is south of northern coast



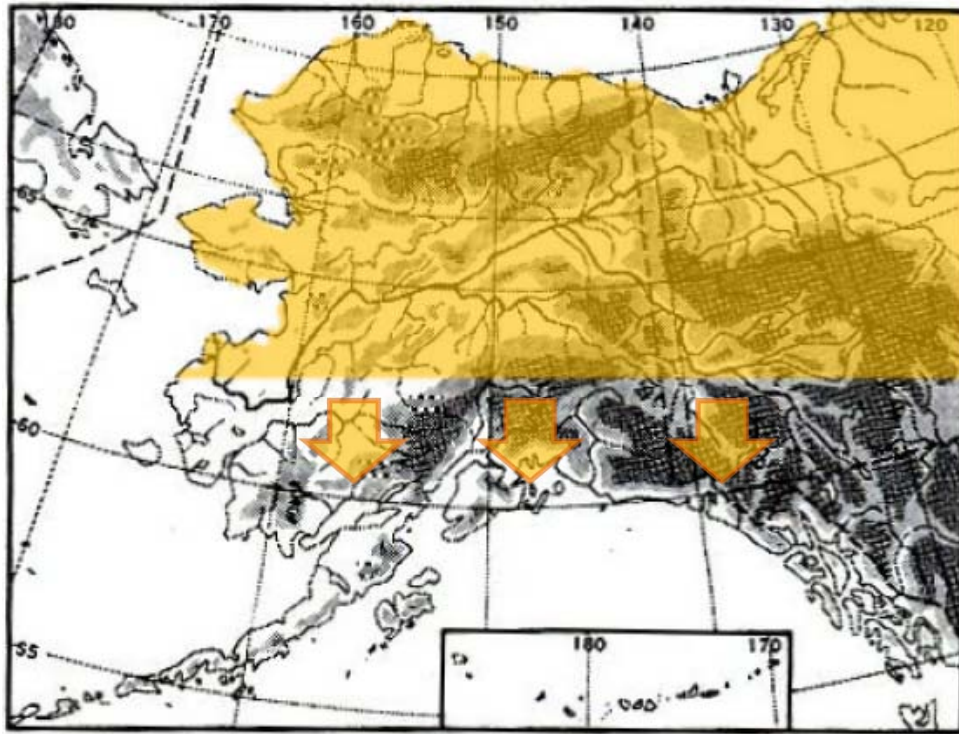


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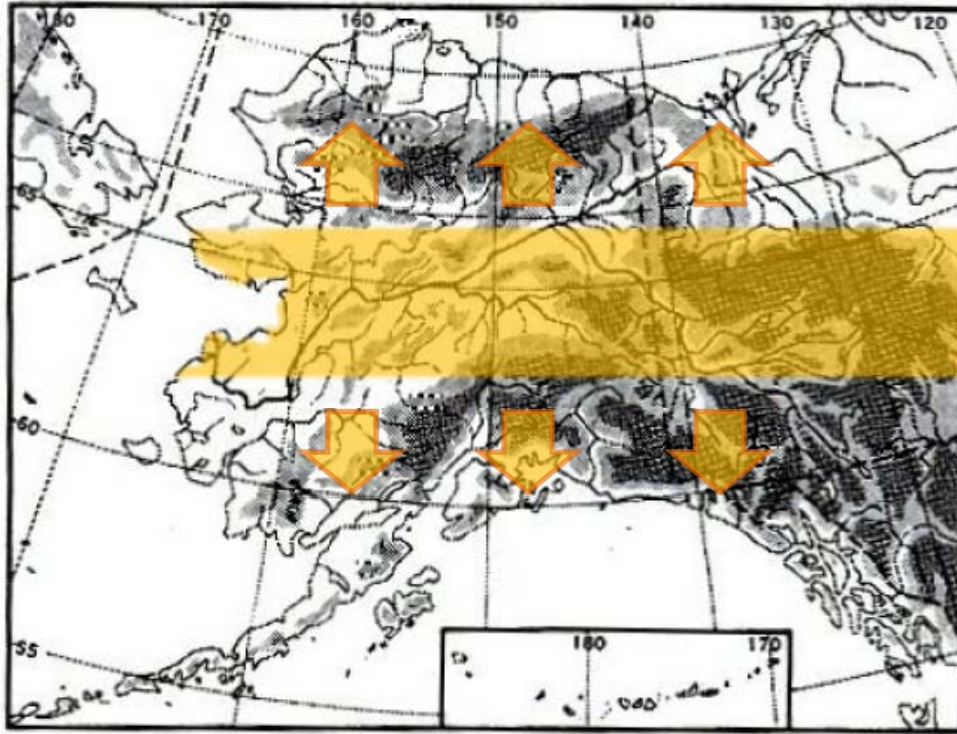


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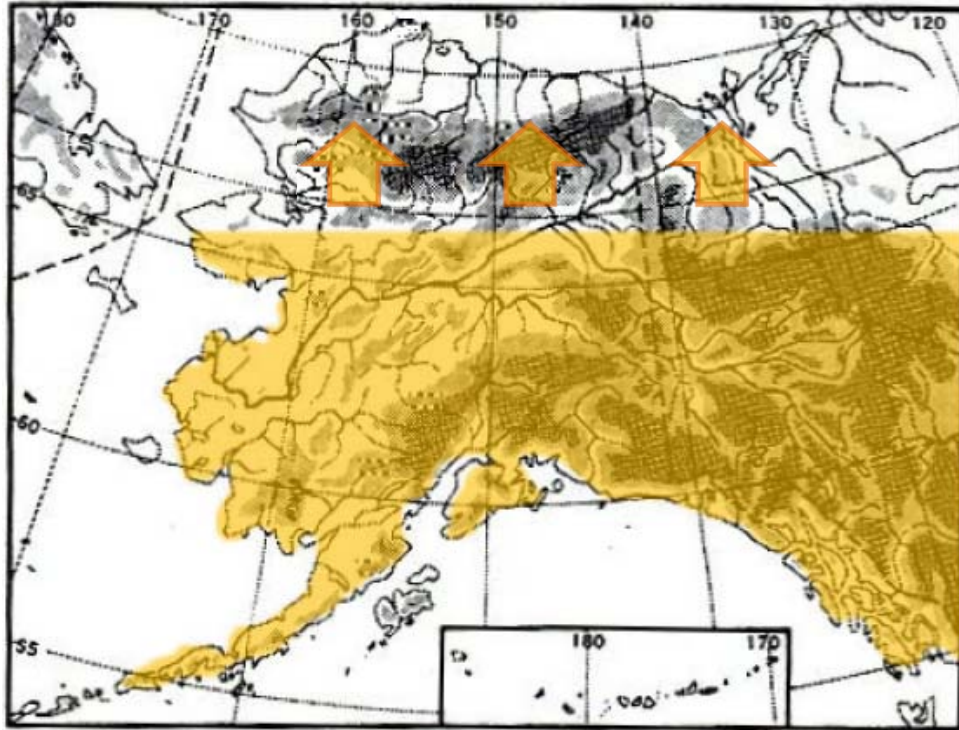
Alaskan Distribution

Hultén 1968

Carex aquatilis sub. *Stans*
(Group 3)

- 1: present throughout Alaska
- 2: present on north and south coasts
- 3: southern limit is north of southern coast
- 4: present in central AK, not at N or S coasts
- 5: northern limit is south of northern coast



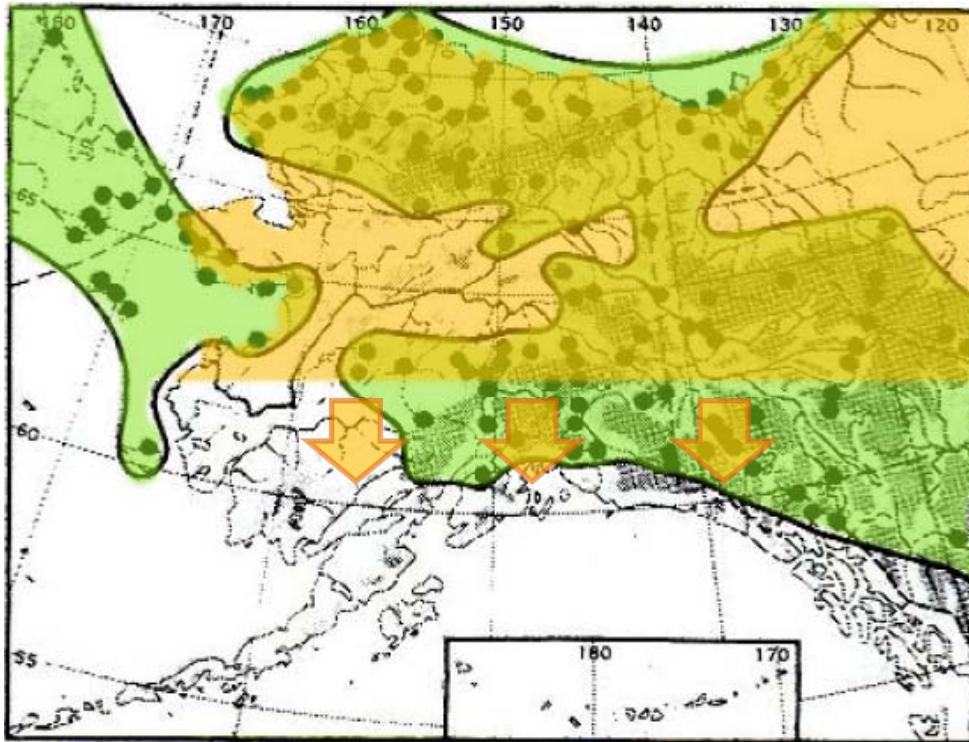


Alaskan Distribution *Hultén 1968*

Carex aquatilis sub. *Stans*
(Group 3)

- 1: present throughout Alaska
- 2: present on north and south coasts
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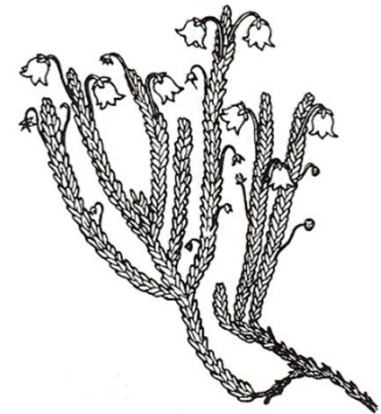




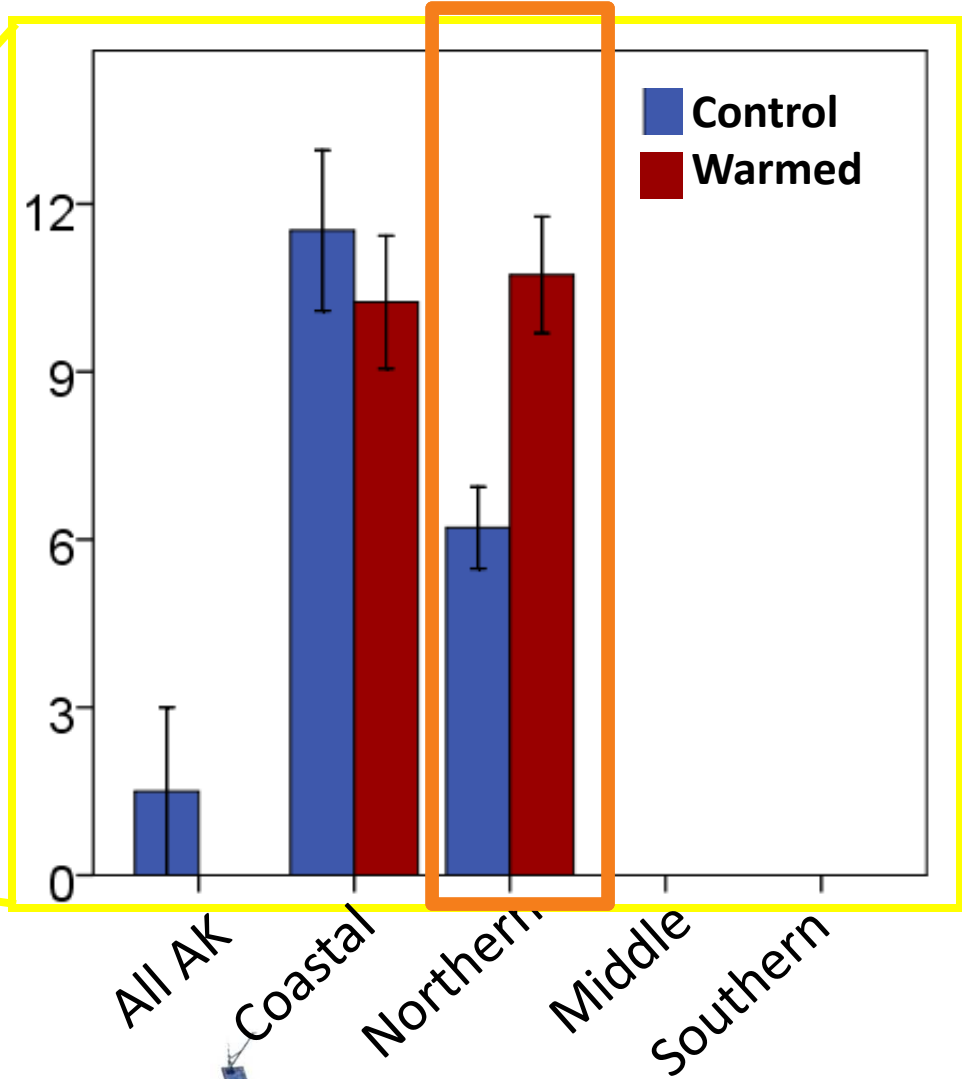
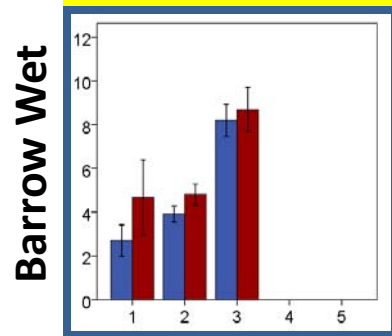
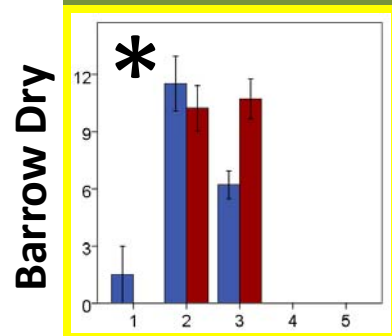
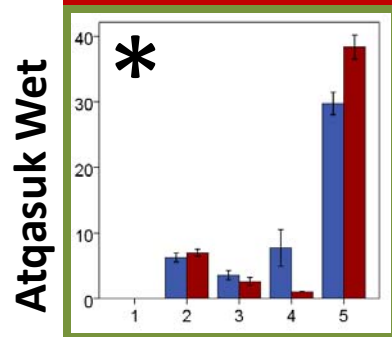
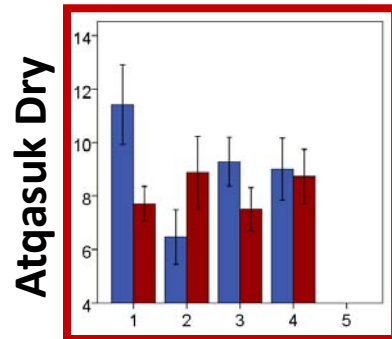
Alaskan Distribution *Hultén 1968*

Cassiope tetragona
(Group 3)

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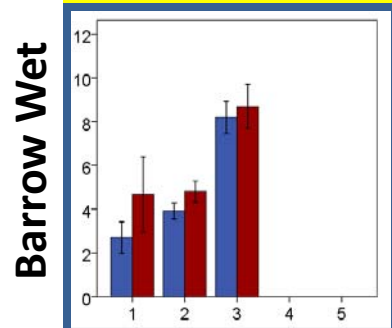
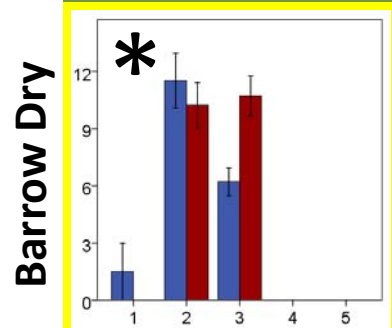
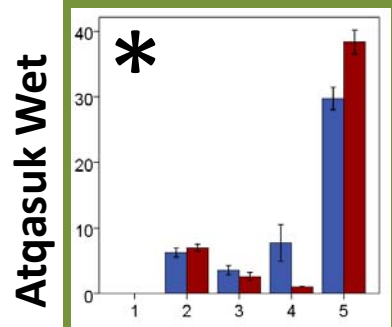
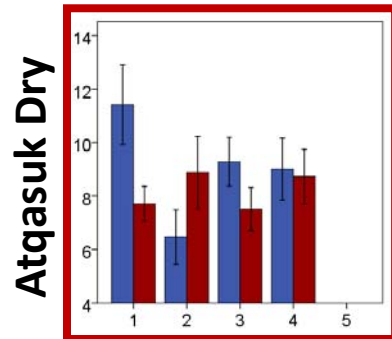
Alaskan Distribution



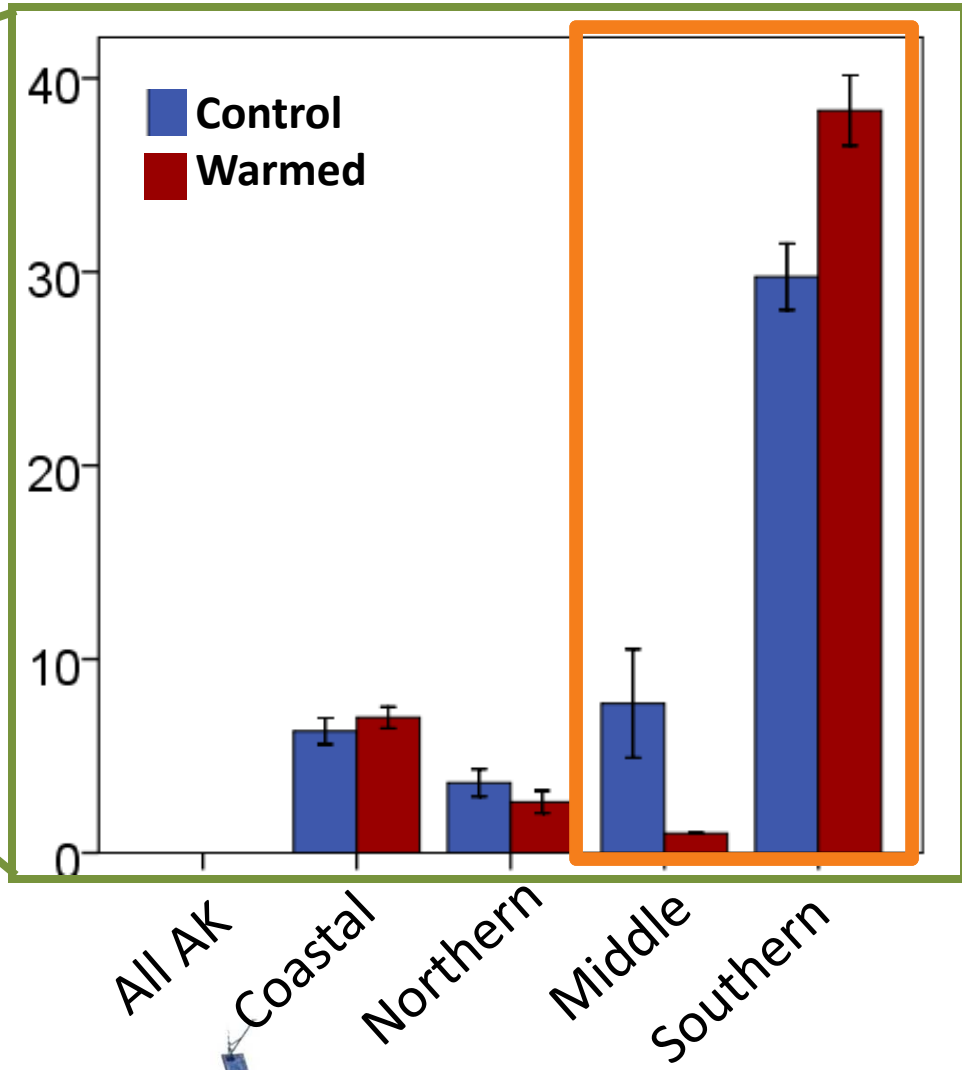
*p<.05



Alaskan Distribution



Cover (hits per plot)



* p < .05



Conclusions

	Latitudinal Distribution	Longitudinal Distribution	Alaskan Distribution
<i>All Sites Combined</i>			*
Atqasuk Dry			
Atqasuk Wet	.		*
Barrow Dry		*	*
Barrow Wet			

The Barrow Dry Site is the most responsive of the four sites.

The Alaskan Distribution group is the most useful for predicting response to warming.

The sites respond to warming differently and different grouping schemes will be useful for each.

* $p < .05$, · $p < .10$



Current and Future Questions

- Are there good predictors of community response to warming?
- Other geographic grouping schemes are being looked at to see if they agree with this investigation:
 - Young (1971)
 - Sørensen (1938)
- Other grouping schemes are being developed, based on
 - Morphology
 - Development
 - Phenology



References

- Edlund, S. A. & Alt, B. T. 1989. Regional congruence of vegetation and summer climate patterns in the Queen Elizabeth Islands, Northwest Territories, Canada. *Arctic* 42 (1): 3-23.
- Gould, W. A. & Walker, M. D. 1999. Plant communities and landscape diversity along a Canadian Arctic river. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 10 (4): 537-548.
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- Hultén, E. 1968. *Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, USA, 1008 p.
- Young, S.B., 1971, The vascular flora of St. Lawrence Island with special reference to floristic zonation in the Arctic regions: *Contributions of the Gray Herbarium*, v. 201, p. 11-115



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Thank you!

